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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

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PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We, representatives of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Chairman of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992, have the honour to enclose herewith the press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Meeting (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under provisional items 12, 18, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 40, 43, 47, 61, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992

1. The Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Ministerial level was held in Bali, Indonesia, on 14-16 May 1992, and was inaugurated by the President of Indonesia, His Excellency Mr. Soeharto, at a solemn inaugural session. His inspiring inaugural address was welcomed by the participants as a significant and valuable contribution to the Meeting, and it was adopted as the official document of the Meeting.

2. Pursuant to the understanding reached at the meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology held in Larnaca, Cyprus on 3-4 February 1992 which was subsequently endorsed by the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York on 27 February 1992, the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement was hosted by Indonesia and chaired by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

3. Representatives of the following countries which are members of the Movement participated in the meeting : Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

4. Representatives of the following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended the meeting as observers : Brazil, People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, Mexico, the Philippines, African National Congress (ANC), League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), United Nations.

5. Guest delegations from the following countries and organizations were also present at the meeting : Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Holy See, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Food and Agriculture Organization, Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonized Countries and Peoples, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, World Food Programme, World Health Organization.

6. The Meeting elected other officers of the Bureau as follows :

Vice-Chairmen :

Algeria, Gabon, Ghana, Mozambique, Kenya, Bangladesh, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Syrian Arab Republic, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Panama, Malta.

Rapporteur General :

Nigeria.
Yugoslavia (ex officio)

7. The Meeting welcomed the reactivation of the membership of Cambodia in the Movement. Guatemala and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea were admitted as full members of the Movement. People's Republic of China was granted observer status.

8. The Meeting also took up the requests of Croatia for observer status and of Slovenia for guest status in the Non-Aligned Movement. However, due to the constraints of time and the wider ramifications of the question involved, the requests would be further considered at the next Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York with a view to reaching a decision before the Tenth Summit Conference.

9. To finalize the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting, the Coordinating Bureau at Ambassadorial / Senior Officials level met on 12 May 1992 and was chaired by H.E. Mr. S. Wiryono, Director General for Political Affairs of Indonesia. The meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement was held on 13 May 1992, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, H.E. Mr. George Iacovou, to continue its work on certain organizational and procedural aspects within the framework of enhancing the efficiency and efficacy of the Movement's methods of work.

10. The preparations and arrangements made by Indonesia as the host country of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Jakarta from 1-6 September 1992 were welcomed by the Ministers, who also expressed their confidence that the Summit would constitute an event of pivotal historical importance. It would also serve as an opportunity to reinforce the role of the Movement in the emerging new world order, to forge stronger unity and solidarity among the member states and to underline their determination to play an effective and substantive role in shaping the course of international relations.

11. Guided by the ideals and objectives that were enshrined in the 10 Principles of Bandung in 1955 and further elaborated in the First Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961 and in subsequent summits, the Ministers considered and evaluated the present trends in international relations. They recalled the comprehensive review of the international situation made at the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries in Accra, Ghana, in September 1991, and assessed the significant changes that had already begun prior to the Ninth Summit and which continued to unfold at a rapid pace.

12. They pointed out that the contemporary world was in the process of divesting itself of the legacy and distortions of the Cold War. The cessation of East-West tensions has greatly improved the prospects for international peace, security and disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, which holds out high expectations for a real and significant "peace dividend". They called upon nuclear-weapon states to make further progress towards nuclear disarmament. Confrontation was no longer the order of the day, and dialogue and negotiations were in the ascendancy for resolving the differences of erstwhile adversaries. Protracted conflicts were giving way to the peace process in several crisis areas and increasingly regional developments were providing remarkable stimuli for transforming international relations. The establishment of a new Islamic and non-aligned Government in Afghanistan will contribute to prepare the groundwork for people's participation in the future political system of their country. It represented a clear example of enhanced peace and stability for various regions. The Movement took pride in its principled stand that has contributed its share to these dramatic changes sweeping the world. In this regard, the Ministers underlined efforts by the members of the Movement aimed at removing the causes of regional unrest and crises such as the Teheran Trilateral Summit on Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Ministers considered Libya's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 731 a positive step and appealed to all parties concerned to settle their dispute in a just and peaceful manner.

13. The Ministers, however, noted that the emerging tendencies towards a unipolar world characterised by new elements in the complex international political landscape could limit the prospects of resolving global problems of today, as the interests and needs of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries are not taken into due account. They took the view that the Movement should not lose sight of the fact that long-standing unrest, simmering discontent and violent conflicts still ravage some regions of the world, such as those in Africa, Central Asia and other parts of the world.

14. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and bloodshed. They called for the full respect of the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also called for the speedy withdrawal of all external forces from Bosnia-Herzegovina. They appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the deployment of UN peace-keeping forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to restore peace and security through a peaceful settlement. The Ministers urged all countries concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations and support all peace efforts. They underscored the importance to preserve the cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly Sarajevo and Mostar, and expressed support to initiatives taken to that effect. They further urged the international community and the United Nations to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict. They hoped that Yugoslavia will succeed in resolving its problems as soon as possible and continue to play an active and important role in international relations, particularly in the Non-Aligned Movement.

15. The Ministers believed that the philosophy of the Movement is as relevant as ever and its underlying tenets have remained unchanged. However, the aspirations of the Non-Aligned countries for true equality, genuine independence and unfettered development remain substantially unfulfilled. In the pursuit of the Movement's objectives in this drastically changing global setting, the Ministers deemed it essential for the Movement to embark on a dynamic and timely adaptation to the new international realities as well as the articulation and implementation of appropriate strategies and approaches. The Movement would, by forging greater unity and solidarity, be able to take full advantage of the enhanced opportunities, to meet the new challenges in the evolving situation and to exert a more active influence on the direction of world developments and on the management of international relations.

16. The radical turn in the current course of international relations necessitates the revitalization, restructuring and democratization of the United Nations as the centerpiece of a dynamic multilateral process, both in the field of the maintenance of peace and security as well as the promotion of international cooperation for

development. The Ministers stressed the importance of the full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and of the non-discriminatory and non-selective implementation of its provisions and UN resolutions. The Ministers welcomed the ongoing endeavours to reform and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations, including those undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In this connection, they took the view that it is essential for the Movement to participate more actively in these endeavours. They believed that a balanced relationship between the General Assembly, the Security Council, the revitalized Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General is an imperative. In this regard, an enhanced role of the General Assembly as a forum for deliberation, negotiation and decision-making on all issues of global concern in accordance with the UN Charter must be pursued. Furthermore, the present membership of the Security Council should be reviewed with a view to reflecting the increased membership of the United Nations and promoting more equitable and balanced representation of its members. There has to be transparency in the functioning and democratisation in the decision-making, including the expansion of membership, of the Security Council. In this context, the role of the caucus of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Security Council is crucial.

17. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Madrid Conference and the current peace efforts towards a just, comprehensive and durable solution in the Middle East, the core of which is the question of Palestine. They reaffirmed the view that the Peace Conference should seek the speedy implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and other relevant UN resolutions which require Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and safeguard the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Israel's policies of aggression, occupation, annexation and repression as well as its persistent refusal to implement the relevant UN Resolutions. These policies cannot be allowed to continue. It is deeply regretted that Israel has failed to respond positively to the peace initiative of the Palestine National Council which has already presented balanced and reasonable proposals conducive to the attainment of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The failure of the ongoing peace process may well affect international peace and security. Hence, the just, comprehensive and durable solution of the question of Palestine has now become more imperative and its attainment should remain a priority objective of the Movement. The Ministers remained convinced of the need of a comprehensive negotiated settlement to be achieved through the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, held under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties involved on equal footing, including the PLO and the Permanent Members of the Security Council. They urged all parties to do their utmost to support the efforts to find solutions.

18. The Ministerial Committee of Nine on Palestine met under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas of Indonesia and was given a full briefing by the Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine on the current Middle East peace process. The

Committee shared the assessment that Israel was as yet reluctant to make progress and that efforts should be made to accelerate the peace process.

19. The Ministers noted the beginning of a purposeful change towards a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa. However, they deplored the recurrent violence which could only be attributed to the persistence of Apartheid. If left unchecked, this development may wreck the peace process and threaten security, and therefore the Ministers are of the view that the United Nations should be actively engaged in the efforts to end the violence. They considered that the proposals by the Pretoria regime concerning the interim arrangement and the promulgation of a new constitution are still far short of the demands of the anti-Apartheid forces. The Ministers remained hopeful that the historic opportunity that has opened in South Africa to end Apartheid will not be missed and that the negotiating process including that undertaken by CODESA would result in overcoming the remaining obstacles towards the building of a new democratic and non-racial South Africa. They further urged the international community to continue to lend assistance to the South African majority towards a new democratic South Africa. In this connection, they welcomed the report of the AFRICA Fund.

20. Recognizing the indivisibility of peace, disarmament and development, the Ministers stressed that the revitalization of growth and development and the eradication of poverty and the elimination of colonialism and foreign occupation continue to be a priority and a major challenge at the present time. They noted that the recent positive changes in the political sphere have opened a real opportunity for these issues to be addressed in earnest and in a comprehensive manner.

21. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the increasingly difficult external economic environment, mainly as the consequence of negative economic policies and practices of the countries of the North, obstructing economic development in the developing countries at a time when economic reforms and adjustments are being pursued. The developing countries are continously crippled by debt burdens, strapped for development finance, denied adequate access to developed country markets due to increased protectionism and impeded by persistent declines of primary commodity prices. They regretted the continued use of economic coercive measures against developing countries. The Ministers called for an early, successful, comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. To this end, they urged that developed countries should resolve their difficulties expeditiously and in a transparent manner, taking into account the concerns of the developing countries.

22. In spite of the bleak economic situation, the Ministers acknowledged the urgent need to take advantage of the emerging array of opportunities with a view to reinforcing the prospects for international cooperation for development. Rapid technological progress propels the globalization and interdependence of the world

economy and regional economic integrations. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the consensus reached at the Eighteenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the 1990s and the progress achieved in UNCTAD VIII as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development : The Cartagena Commitments". If consistently pursued and implemented, these consensus agreements could facilitate the process to engage the developed North in a constructive dialogue on international cooperation for development based on equality, equity and mutuality of interests. In this connection, the Ministers expressed their support to the proposal of the UN Secretary-General for the convening of an international conference on development financing.

23. The rising expectations and demands of the international community for the enhancement of the quality of life and for social progress have assumed added urgency and importance. The Ministers pointed out that the protection of the environment, the promotion of economic growth and development and the eradication of poverty are mutually reinforcing and require a new global partnership. In this regard, they viewed the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 as of historic importance, providing the occasion for Governments at the highest level to address the issue of environment and development in an integrated, comprehensive and balanced manner. They welcomed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Environment and Development which was unanimously adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development held in Kuala Lumpur on 26-29 April 1992 as reflecting the concerns and aspirations of the developing countries and contributing positively to the forthcoming Rio Summit. At the same time the Ministers urged international support for the convening of the World Summit on Social Development.

24. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the looming danger of hunger in Southern Africa caused by extensive drought. Taking note of the coordinated efforts made by the countries of the region through SADCC to avert this danger, the Ministers expressed their appreciation for the assistance so far rendered by some members of the international community and appealed for even more generous assistance by donors to shore up these efforts.

25. The Ministers reiterated that economic and technical cooperation among developing countries represent both an essential means for promoting economic growth and accelerating development and constitute a key element in efforts to restructure international economic relations on a more just and equitable basis. It could also open up new opportunities for enlarged trade, greater access to financial resources and enhanced technological capabilities, thereby augmenting their bargaining position vis-a-vis their partners in the developed countries. In this regard, the Ministers were determined to do their utmost to enhance and strengthen South-South cooperation in all fields. To this end, they felt the need to reactivate the mechanisms of such cooperation, i.e. the meetings of Coordinating Countries

of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation.

26. The Ministers reiterated the universal validity of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments such as the International Humanitarian Law, that serve as a common basis of respect for the dignity and integrity of man. The Ministers, however, noted the persistent side-tracking of economic, social and cultural aspects of human rights by some members of the international community, while invoking civil and political aspects of human rights as a conditionality for extending economic and social development assistance. These practices undermined the need for a balanced approach to human rights. Underlining the view that human rights expression and implementation at the national level is the responsibility of respective Governments, the Ministers stressed that efforts to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms could only succeed through international cooperation as provided for in the United Nations Charter and not through confrontation or imposition of incompatible values. The Ministers were of the view that the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 must address all aspects of human rights and ensure a just and balanced approach thereto.

27. In accordance with the preparatory nature of the Meeting and with the aim of integrating the Movement as a vibrant and productive component in the mainstream of international cooperation, the Ministers agreed to submit to the Tenth Non-Aligned Conference of Heads of State or Government their recommendations for the Movement's contribution to the shaping of a just and equitable new world order. They also recommended that during the forthcoming Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Jakarta in September 1992, the venue of the 11th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries will be decided.

28. The Ministers expressed their deep appreciation for the excellent arrangements made and the facilities provided, as well as for the warm and generous hospitality accorded by the Government and people of Indonesia.